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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.07.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 62  
Humidity 65 55

March 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 70  
Humidity 94 85

7889 日十三月正

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918.

二拜禮 號二十月三英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Story of Two German Attacks.

London, March 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that since the German attack of Friday and our subsequent counter-attack, the enemy infantry has been inactive. It is believed that the enemy planned to launch these attacks at earlier dates, but the intensity of our artillery fire caused postponements. The northern attack was delivered at four o'clock on Friday morning and the southern attack was due simultaneously, but our barrage held it up. The object of the former was to straighten the salient in our line south of Houthulst Forest. The enemy assaulted under cover of a smoke barrage on a front of two thousand yards. The northern flank was completely repulsed, but in the centre the *Stosstruppen* succeeded in rushing six posts forming our advanced line. The garrisons reformed one hundred yards away and immediately counter-attacked unopposedly, whereupon supports from the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry attacked and the Germans ran before our men could close.  
The southern attack began at six o'clock in the evening and it aimed at possessing the little ridge near Polderhoek Chateau. Despite the heavy barrage, the Germans gained the nose of the ridge and got into our front trench on a front of three hundred yards. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, holding the position, fell back in good order. After heavy bombing, the Royal Fusiliers reinforced them and a second counter-attack resulted in hand-to-hand fighting. By dawn we had entirely recovered every inch of lost ground. The enemy artillery responded heavily to our barrage. Three shells burst successively upon the Company headquarters of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, burying the occupants, who were all dug out alive. Elsewhere along the front there has been violent gun-fire. The weather is fine but hazy.  
Airmen continue their wonderful work of combating the Germans out of the sky, the latest record being twelve machines crashed and one shot down by our "Archie" and twenty-one driven down out of control. During Friday's daylight work only three of our planes failed to return.

### Continuous Air Raids.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A hostile raiding party, under the cover of a heavy bombardment, attacked posts to the east of Armentieres. A few British are missing. We repulsed the raid. Artillery activity has markedly increased between the La Bassée Canal and Ypres.

We dropped six hundred bombs on dumps and billets and aerodromes and also an important railway centre north-east of St. Quentin. A large number of machines carried out a particularly successful attack at a low height on three aerodromes, directly hitting the hangars and machines in the open at each aerodrome. Returning at a height of a hundred feet, they machine-gunned favourable ground targets, causing casualties and scattering a company of infantry in all directions. Air fighting has been heavy. We brought down ten and drove down ten. Two of ours are missing.

To-day we dropped one and a quarter tons of bombs on the Daimler motor works at Stuttgart in broad daylight. Several bursts were observed at the railway station, where a stationary train was set on fire. There were three bursts at a munition factory south-east of the town and other bursts in the Daimler works building. Hostile machines withdrew after weakly attempting to attack our formation. One of our machines did not return, owing to engine trouble.

### The French Front.

A French communique says:—There is reciprocal artillery activity at Baudessart and Viols. Our aeroplanes dropped fourteen tons of bombs on enemy works behind the line.

### American Infantry in Action.

London, March 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that Americans participated in two raids in Lorraine on Saturday. The first was east of Reillon, fifty of the Ohio Infantry co-operating with sixty French sappers. They crossed five hundred yards in the open under a German barrage and wrecked German shelters and wire. They returned with only four wounded. The second was east of Neuvillers, where one American and two French companies ejected the enemy from three lines of trenches, which they systematically destroyed. The American artillery co-operated most splendidly.

### A Successful Raid.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful raid to the south of St. Quentin, several of the enemy being killed or taken prisoner. Two machine guns were captured. We drove off an enemy party to the north-west of La Bassée. There is considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the south of Armentieres.

### A Double German Attack.

A French communique states:—A counter-attack repulsed an enemy attempt to reach our lines in the neighbourhood of the St. Eulienne-St. Souplet Road in Champagne. We took prisoners. After a violent bombardment, the enemy made a double attack, in which special assaulting troops participated, against Goose Hill and Deadman Hill, on the left bank of the Meuse. The assailants were everywhere repulsed.

A strong enemy group attempting to gain a footing in our trenches to the north of St. Mihiel was dispersed. American troops in Lorraine carried out a daring raid.

### THE SPANISH CRISIS.

#### Refusal to form a Cabinet.

London, March 10.  
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that Senor Prieto has definitely declined to form a new Ministry. The Conference of the Party Leaders are being resumed.

#### The Old Cabinet Revived.

London, March 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the Cabinet has been reformed as before.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Advance on Thirteen-Mile Front.

London, March 10.  
A Palestine official message states:—Our advance to the north continued yesterday morning. We crossed the Wadijordan and captured a strong Turkish position five miles west of the Jordan. We have advanced on either side of the Jerusalem-Nablus Road on a front of thirteen miles, to an average depth of from two to three miles. We have occupied Kefmalik, Salsad and Telasur. East of the road the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to take Telasur. We encountered little opposition west of the road.

### FRESH PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, March 11.  
A Mesopotamia official message states:—We occupied Hit, on the Euphrates, yesterday morning without opposition. The Turks retired seven miles up the river.  
Hit is a hundred miles west of Bagdad and has rich petroleum deposits.

### SUCCESS OF RATIONING.

London, March 11.  
The fortnight's double rations scheme for rationing the London and the Home Counties has been very successful. Margarine and meat queues have practically disappeared. It is stated that a surplus of meat was returned to cold storage on Saturday, yet it is announced that heavy manual labour workers have double the rations. The rationing of bread will be issued shortly, necessitating fewer bakers.

### AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Good Progress Reported.

London, March 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that America's shipbuilding programme has been advanced by the completion and delivery in February of seventeen ships of a total tonnage of 121,000. The Shipping Board officials estimate that the March delivery will be twenty-three ships of a total tonnage of 183,000.

### The Year's Prospects.

London, March 11.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Authorities are confident that there will be a continuous monthly increase in shipbuilding, reaching a total output of 4,500,000 new tonnage by January 1, 1919. Men and supplies are being forwarded by General Pershing according to schedule.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### Determination to Resist German Oppression.

London, March 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the *Pravda* declares that the transfer of the Government to Moscow demonstrates the firm determination of the Government to resist to the end the German attempts to make Russia her vassal, and proves that there is no understanding between the Revolution and German Imperialism.

### U. S. WAR SECRETARY IN PARIS.

London, March 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Mr. Baker, the American Secretary for War, arrived in the Capital to-day. He made calls on President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau. He remains for a few days and then inspects American training camps.  
London, March 11.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War, and a Staff of seven have arrived in France.

### A SALONICA VENTURE.

London, March 11.  
A British official message from Salonica says:—We rushed a post at the mouth of the Struma River, killing the entire garrison.

Lisbon, March 11.  
A Bulgarian communique states:—After artillery preparation, German storm troops penetrated enemy trenches at the Oena bend, to the north of Rpech, and brought back French prisoners.

### AERIAL OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

London, March 11.  
An Italian official message states:—Aeroplanes during the day-time and airships at night-time dropped seven tons of bombs on enemy aerodromes and camps. All returned. The British brought down two machines.

### AIR RAID ON NAPLES.

London, March 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says it is semi-officially announced that in an air raid on Naples twenty bombs were dropped, a number of people being killed.

### GERMAN ICE-BREAKER MINED.

London, March 11.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the ice-breaker *Hindenburg*, which was accompanying the German expedition, has been mined and sunk at the Aaland Islands. Three were killed and eight wounded.

### THE SPANISH REVELATIONS.

London, March 11.  
According to the *Times* Madrid correspondent, the German Ambassador writes to the *SoL* admitting the authenticity of Yon Sobrero's letter and Pascaol's visit to the Embassy, cabled on the 8th instant, but asserting that the Embassy broke off relations with Pascaol when aware that he was an anarchist. The *SoL* replies to the letter, maintaining its assertions and reserving further evidence till the trial.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE WAR OUTLOOK.

An Interesting American Review.

London, March 11.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Weekly Review of the War states that in the West, despite enemy efforts for three and a half years to shift eastward, the enemy is completing the redistribution of available forces. There is nothing in the situation to indicate that he has abandoned the plan of a major offensive in the West. He has developed two principal centres of activity, one pivoting on Rheims and the other in Alsace on Lunerville. The Allies, while alertly on the offensive, are content to allow the enemy to break his strength in assaults on the imprugnable lines. The British and French morale was never better. The activity of the American forces is daily being extended and their numbers in the line are constantly being increased. They now man trenches at four separate points.  
The Review, summarising the operations, expresses the opinion that the Germans are preparing for more extensive action in the Toul sector and are contemplating an offensive in the mountain area of Italy, possibly with a view to debouching in the plain through Valls Garina. This will doubtless develop when the weather improves.

### PAN-GERMAN DREAMS.

Territories and a Huge Indemnity Expected.

London, March 11.  
A message from Bern says the Pan-Germanism now prevalent in Germany is reflected in an article from Breslau by Professor Hase, in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, in which the writer says now that Russia has been adequately dealt with, it is Italy's turn. He says Italy must cede to Austria all territory to the Tagliamento, restore Tripoli to the Turks and cede Somaliland to Germany. As regards France, Professor Hase says a tremendous war indemnity and a suitable Commercial Treaty will be necessary, but insufficient. France must cede Longwy and Briey forts, Verdun, Sargau and Belfort, and the remaining occupied districts in France, will be restored when an indemnity of two thousand million sterling is paid. Further, Germany will require Western Morocco with Tangier, part of the French Congo and French Somaliland.

### THE TEA SUPPLIES.

London, March 11.  
Indian tea amounting to 5,118,600 lbs. and Ceylon tea amounting to 645,900 lbs. is being balloted for to-day.

### THE COTTON SITUATION.

London, March 11.  
The Cotton Control Board has announced that licences to exceed fifty per cent. will not be granted to spinners of American cotton except where over thirty per cent. of the spindles are engaged on Government work, in which case licences will be granted to enable an additional twenty per cent. of spindles to run on private work.  
Two hundred thousand operative cotton weavers in Lancashire are demanding that employers shall accept the principle of a minimum wage.

### NAVAL AIRMEN STILL BUSY.

London, March 11.  
The Admiralty announces that aeroplanes bombed Egel aerodrome and a dump, starting two fires. We destroyed three enemy aircraft and drove down four others uncontrollable. All ours returned.

### THE IGOTZMENDI.

London, March 11.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, the War Department states that the centre of gravity remains the steamer *Igotzmeni*.

### BRITISH LABOUR AND PEACE.

London, March 11.  
Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at West Ham, said that Democracy was being accepted on all hands as the future ruling power. The working man refused to submit to terms similar to what Russia swallowed. Labour wanted peace and was willing to negotiate, but before it could enter the Conference Chamber it must have some guarantee of honest intention on the part of the Central Powers.

### BRITAIN AND RUMANIA.

London, March 11.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the peace between the Central Powers and Rumania had not yet been ratified. The Government knew the enemy terms before they were assented to. The Government most deeply sympathised with Rumania in the cruel position in which she had been placed—(Cheers). It would certainly be the Government's duty and endeavour to obtain at the Peace Conference a revision of the harsh terms imposed on Rumania.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

##### Japanese Raising a Russian Division.

London, March 11.  
Washington states that the reports of Japanese negotiations in Siberia are confirmed. It is reported that the Japanese are trying to raise a Russian division to co-operate with Japanese.

##### New Russian Government.

Petrograd, March 11.  
The *Pravda's* Irkutsk correspondent states that ex-Premier Prince Lvov has established a new Russian Government in the Far East with Headquarters at Peking and is awaiting the landing of the Japanese with a view to co-operation.

(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### OBITUARY.

London, March 11.  
The death is announced of M. Lemyre de Villers, the former Colonial Administrator.

### THE GERMAN AIR SERVICES.

No Lack of Flying Recruits or Petrol.

Six German fliers came joy-riding high over our lines the other morning, writes a correspondent in France. They got into baffling air currents and were blown out of their course.

One of them came down through a cloud drift to pick up his bearing. He was instantly spotted by a British two-seater, which dived from above.

The German was clever at dogging and for some time escaped the bullets, but at last a bullet pierced his petrol tank and entered his thigh. The Albatross began slowly to descend and came to earth in three minutes.

British soldiers surrounded the machine and took the pilot prisoner. He was an intelligent man of twenty-four and wore the Iron Cross. He said he had been flying for a year and was so keen on it that he went out joy-riding in his spare time, as many of his comrades did.

He added that there was a splendid spirit among the German flying squadrons and that by the spring they were going to accomplish far greater things in the air than had even been attempted before. There was no lack of enthusiastic recruits for the German air service, and petrol was abundant.

Here is an extract from the last pages of a diary found on the body of a German warrant officer who was killed in the Cambrai fighting.

December 1.—We paraded before the battalion commander, who kept us in the bitter cold for an hour listening to his babbling. In the afternoon we went forward, as we knew we were destined for the most contested bit of all Flanders—Passchendaele. A peculiar mood took hold of us. Some of us were tipsy from the tea with alcohol we had been drinking, and some were full of the fear of death.

December 2.—Made ourselves quite comfortable. F— came, and we read and drank together. Again came orders to get ready. As we marched on we were alarmed, and shuddered at the sights we saw, and finally came to rest in a wood drier than our old quarters, but just as sinister. It reeks of battle and blood, and is full of the dead of yesterday and the day before, lying there bootless and sockless.

On our way back we were cheered by an artillery officer who met us and said there had been a break through near Reims and that we had captured 2,000 French prisoners. . . . It was not true. This was the last day I ever saw dear F—alive.

For some days nothing is written, for the young diarist was too busy fighting and retreating. The next entry is the 10th: "I go every day to F—'s grave in the cemetery, which is only eight weeks old. There are already 818 graves from four days of battle. Almost half of them are from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of December. Heavens! What it must have cost us. Some have lain unburied since December 11. To-day we move forward again. It is not certain whether I go with them."

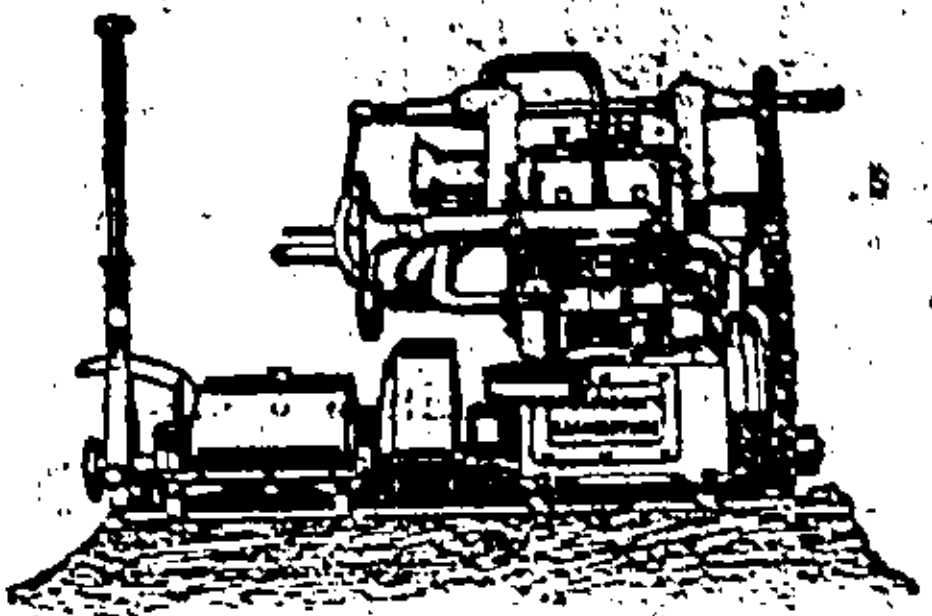
### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.



NOTICES.



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NOTICES.



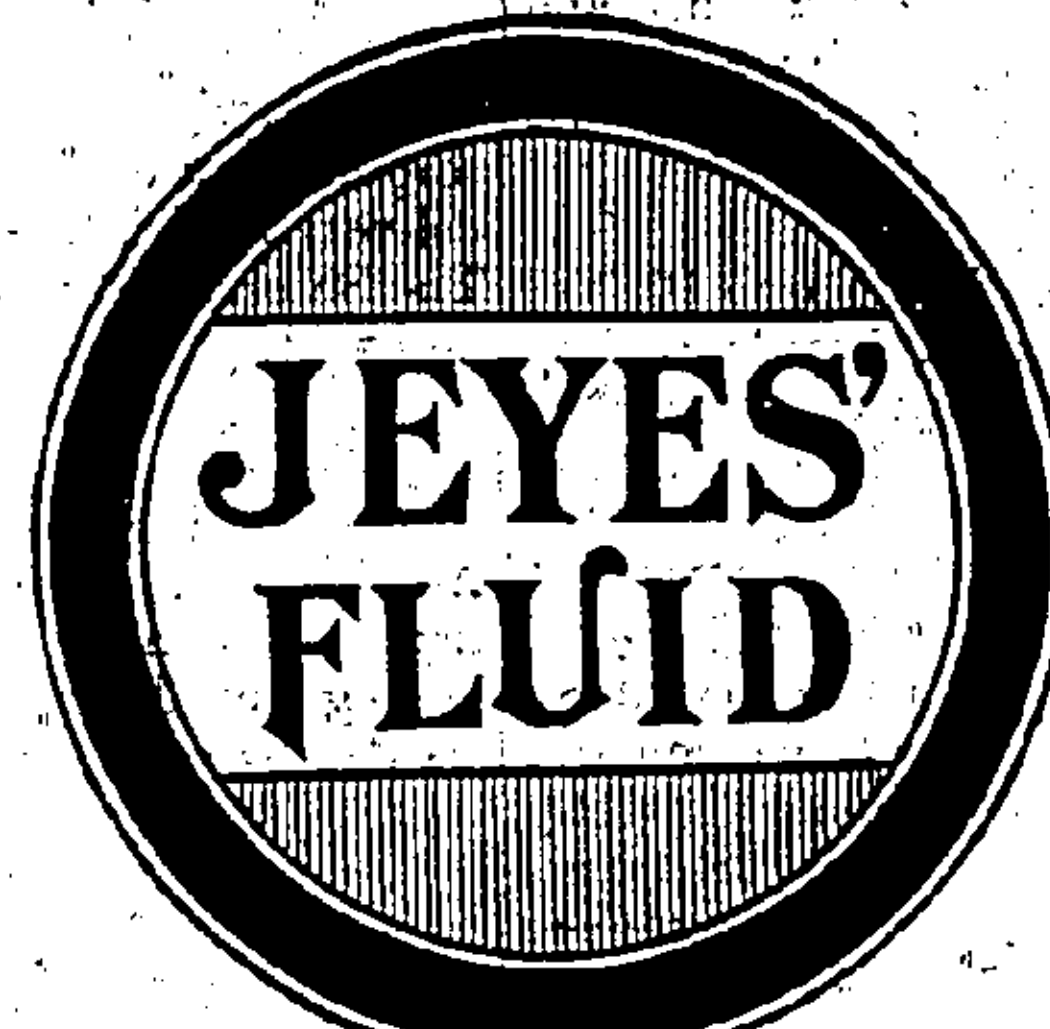
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	20	.75
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GENERAL NEWS.

No Axis-Grinding.  
The Bishop of Exeter, in his New Year letter to his  
diocese, referred to the suspicion  
of Labour that there is a con-  
spiracy to make political and  
industrial changes so sudden and  
drastic as would only lead to  
reaction. The supreme wisdom  
in all these matters, says his  
Lordship, will be to put all the  
cards on the table, to make ac-  
cording impossible, and to prove  
it to be impossible in the eyes of  
all men.

U.S. City Goes "Wet."  
Albany, January 31.—Govern-  
nor Whitman announced to-day  
that he had decided to revoke the  
order issued December 14 last,  
suspending the sale of intoxicants  
at New Rochelle. The order was  
issued on the representation of  
the Mayor of the city that the  
arrival in the city of nearly eight  
thousand army recruits, not in  
uniform, created an emergency  
necessitating such a step. The  
city authorities have since de-  
clared that the emergency no longer  
exists.

Declined to meet the King.  
The death occurred at Doncaster  
recently of ex-Alderman Joseph  
Firth Clark, a well-known mem-  
ber of the Society of Friends, and  
formerly Mayor of Doncaster.  
During his mayoralty Mr. Clark  
received a wire from Viscount  
Harcourt saying he wished to  
present him to King Edward  
immediately after the St. Leger  
race. Mr. Clark, however,  
declined the honour, stating that  
he had never once attended the  
race, and could not break the  
rule even for so great an honour.

What is a Chemist?  
The British Association of  
Chemists (Provisional Society)  
has issued its first annual report.  
The inaugural meeting, which  
was held in Manchester in Novem-  
ber, was attended by about 700  
chemists, resolved to form an  
association, membership of which  
should be open only to holders of  
University degrees with chemistry  
as principal subject and persons  
in responsible positions who have  
practised pure and applied  
chemistry for seven years. The  
main object of the association is  
to act as sole registration authority  
for all chemists, and it aims at  
"securing a supply of highly  
trained chemists adequate to the  
industrial needs of the country"  
and obtaining a legal definition  
of the word "chemist".

Whisky Restrictions.  
Under an Order which comes  
into force immediately, the Food  
Controller prohibits the sale of  
whisky at auction unless autho-  
rized by him. He further prohibits  
the buying or selling of, or deal-  
ing in, any whisky, except in  
quantities of less than two gal-  
lons by any one person, unless he  
is the holder of an authority from  
the Food Controller; was im-  
mediately prior to Sept. 30, 1914,  
a person holding a licence to deal  
in intoxicating liquor by whole-  
sale; or is a manufacturer of  
whisky. The Order does not  
prevent any person buying for  
the purposes of retail trade, or  
for the purposes of any club, or  
by anyone who proves to the  
satisfaction of the Food Controller  
that he is buying for his own  
domestic requirements and not  
for resale.

Threat of Music-Hall Riot.  
A man who had obtained con-  
ditional exemption should have  
been before the Middlesex Appeal  
Tribunal recently but did not  
come. Capt. Carter:—I have  
been inundated with letters from  
this man, and his father has been  
told to see him about him. I do not  
know if the father is a shirker. The  
Chairman:—This is another of  
your music-hall friends, captain.  
How can we keep a man of  
19 and single? Capt. Carter:  
That is what the father  
wants to know. The Chairman:  
Appeal allowed. No time. In  
another case of a music-hall artist  
Capt. Carter said it was a dis-  
grace that these men should be  
kept out of the Army. He added:  
"A little angel seems to sit on  
their shoulders and looks after them."  
I had letters galore on the subject  
of these men. One of these days  
there will be a riot in music-  
hall. The Chairman:—We will  
have this man sent to the  
penal servitude. Don't worry  
yourself.

**THE  
LONDON DIRECTORY.**

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**FRENCH LESSONS.**

C. MOUSSON,  
15, Morrison Hill Road.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Allenby's Old School.**  
A meeting at Goldsmiths' Hall held for the purpose of inaugurating an Old Haileyburians' war memorial adopted a scheme to raise £50,000 to provide for the education of children of old members of the school who had fallen in the war. Mr. Hayes Fisher said the public schools of England had played a conspicuously glorious part in the great struggle. Among those who had conferred lustre on their old school was General Allenby, who would go down to history as one of the world's greatest conquerors.

**Training of the Emotions.**  
Dr. Lyttelton, speaking on eurythmics at University College recently said that according to a book called "The Amusements of the Aristocracy in 1780," these consisted in young men breaking each other's heads with champagne bottles, in cockfights, and in fighting with each other. It was curious to remember that the men who built up the British Empire never played any games at all. The young people of England were supposed to be unemotional, and, if not, it was alleged that the strength of the young mind was squandered early in life by the emotions being excited prematurely. The training of the emotions blended with submission to the laws of rhythm was wholesome.

**Agricultural Hall Losses.**  
At the war losses Commission recently compensation was claimed by the Agricultural Hall Company. The claims concerned the requisition of the Hall by the War Office from May, 1917, to June, 1918, and the occupation of Gilbey Hall by the Post Office from June to December, 1918. Mr. Stuart Bevan said the company held contracts, spreading over a number of years, for shows, exhibitions, etc., and for 17 years paid a dividend of 18 per cent. In 1918 there was a loss of £1,000, partly due to the Ministry of Munitions refusing licences to hold a number of exhibitions, and to the Post Office being in part possession. On the date of requisition 17 exhibitions had been arranged, involving a revenue of £18,000. The hearing was adjourned to enable the claim (and also a second claim) to be submitted on an alternative basis.

**Our Debt to the Past.**  
In his presidential address to the Classical Association at King's College recently, Professor Gilbert Murray spoke of man's search for escape and salvation from the terror to come. Some found them in theology, art, human affection, in the study of consistent work, in the pursuit of truth. Others found it in carefully cultivated illusions, passionate faith, and undying paganism; others cared neither for what had been or would be, living furiously for good or ill, now. The scholar found his escape by keeping hold always of the past and treasuring the best out of it, realising that there never was a great movement of humanity which had not drawn its inspiration from the past. I was not the true past but the present that enlivened us. "What man needs for freedom," he continued, "is some sort of escape from the things that now hold him. If he is a slave, to theories he must see facts; if he is a slave to his desires and prejudices he must widen the range of his experiences and imagination. What cramps the capacities and lowers the standards is the present, which we accept and take for granted as we Londoners accept the grit in the air and the dirt on our hand and face."

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Negro Theatrical Company.**  
A negro stock company has been formed in America, and has been touring the States playing Othello with marked success. The company has been going together in order to show that negroes could do serious things in the drama as well as appear in costumes like unto the Aurora Borealis, shuffle their feet playfully, toss out a few jokes, and grin.

**Women and the Church.**  
The Governing Body of the Church in Wales held its first meeting at Church House, Westminster, recently, to consider questions affecting the Welsh Church. Among those present were the Bishops of St. Asaph (who presided), St. David's, and Bangor, Bishop Crossley, Mr. Justice Sackey, Mr. Justice Banker, Mr. Justice Atkins, Sir Owen Phillips, Sir Harry Reichel, and Sir Watkin Wynn. The proceedings were private, but an official statement indicated that committees had been appointed to consider a number of important matters, including the question of admitting women as members of the Governing Body.

**Animals Camouflage.**  
Dr. Chalmers Mitchell lectured to children at the Society of Arts recently on "Camouflage Amongst Animals," and aided by a number of pictures thrown on the

screen, he showed that the most vivid markings were on animals at the Zoo had their uses in hiding them from their natural enemies or enabling them to track down their quarry in their native environment. Three-fourths of the animals were counter-shaded to give them advantage in attack or defence, and many of their young were coloured so as to protect them until they could defend themselves. Many animals were camouflaged by their markings, so that they presented themselves in anything but their familiar shape when advancing to the attack.

**The Scarcity of Gloves.**  
The shortage of gloves bids fair soon to develop into a famine. For "fabric makes" England was mainly dependent on Germany before the war, but in spite of much larger home production and increased imports from America and Japan, the supplies have been quite insufficient. The shortage of leather for gloves is most marked. Before the war 42.6d. was the usual price for a pair of good Cape gloves, lined with wool. The same kind of glove now costs 18s. 6d., and by next winter the price will probably have risen to at least 25s. At one of the principal houses in London the other day not a single pair of gloves was in stock, and at present it is practically impossible for retailers to buy gloves at any price.

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FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Yeung Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 500.

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**FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM,**  
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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN  
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SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL  
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL  
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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old  
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PLASTERS, Etc.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Miner's Big Service Flag.**  
Indianapolis, January 12.—A service flag, said to be the largest in the country and bearing 19,135 stars, was swung as a canopy in the hall when the United Mine Workers of America opened its twenty-sixth consecutive and third biennial convention here. Each star represents a union coal miner who has dropped the plot to take war service under the Government. The flag measures 48x75 feet, and required 406 yards of cloth in its manufacture. "Some" invention.

**Garaged T. K. Gutzgossin's**  
claims to have invented a machine which will run "without fuel and without expense." He claims it can make vessels smokeless and increase their speed 50 per cent; that it would enable airships to carry heavy loads and aid in other ways to win the war. Congress has adopted a resolution providing for the demonstration of the practicability of this invention and President Wilson is expected to sign it.

**Fruit Basket Shortage.**  
Dr. Keeble, the Director of Horticulture in the Food Production Department, has ascertained that all over the country there is a serious shortage of baskets and begs for fruit-growers and market gardeners during the coming

season, and he appeals to those who have any in their possession to take every precaution against loss or damage. Secretaries of all the trade associations have been asked to request their members to collect at once any baskets and bags which may have lying on their land, and to store them under cover.

**Emperor Dropped from Roll.**  
Philadelphia, January 18.—Matters of unusual interest were decided by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania at their quarterly meeting, on January 14. One was the question of striking from the roll the names of Emperor William II of Germany, and of Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Emperor in 1905 and on Count von Bernstorff in 1911.

The resolution of the board of trustees was as follows:—"That the roll of honor of the University of Pennsylvania, which contains the names of all those upon whom the honorary degrees have been conferred, should be purged of the names of any who have subsequently been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and of offences against civilization and the humanities. That in pursuance of the foregoing resolution the names of the German Emperor and Johann H. von Bernstorff be stricken from the roll."

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS IN

GENTLEMEN'S

## UNDERWEAR

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER IN

INDIA GAUZE, MORLEY'S LLAMA

"AERTEX" CELLULAR "B.V.D." Etc.

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SUMMER WEIGHT

TEL. 692 **SOCKS** AND **UNDER WEAR.** TEL. 692  
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ALL QUALITIES.

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NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

## NOTICES.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH**  
**CHINA WAR SAVINGS**  
**ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for  
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Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.

**THE UNION INSURANCE**  
**SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

**THE HONGKONG JOCKEY**  
**CLUB.**

**PURCHASERS OF PARI-**  
**MUTUEL TICKETS** on the  
fifth Race, Second Day, for  
Cash Sweeps, Places, and  
winners, also Cash Sweep tickets  
holders of following Races  
can obtain a refund on production  
of their ticket at the  
Office of the Hongkong Jockey  
Club, on the Ground Floor of  
the HONGKONG CLUB  
ANNEXE, Chater Road, between  
the hours of 3.30 P.M.  
and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY,  
4th March, 1918, until 29th  
March (SATURDAYS and  
SUNDAYS excepted).

**HOLDERS OF UNPAID WIN-**  
**TICKETS** (Cash Sweeps,  
Places and Winners) will also  
be paid at the same place and  
between the same hours as  
stated above on production of  
tickets.

**LOWE, BINGHAM**  
& MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong  
Jockey Club.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**  
that the Firm of **A. R.**  
**Marty, Rene Salle Successor,**  
has from the 12th February, 1918,  
sold to Messrs. **P. A. Lapicque**  
& Co., the s.s. "Hanoi" which  
insures the Postal Service between  
Hongkong and Haiphong, and  
also the right to use the name of  
**A. R. Marty, Compagnie de**  
**Navigation Tonkinoise.**  
The business will hereafter be  
carried on by Messrs. **P. A.**  
**Lapicque & Co., 4, Queen's**  
**Building, Telephone No. 950.**  
**P. A. Lapicque & Co.**  
**Maison, A. R. Marty,**  
**Rene Salle Successor,**  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

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WARD OFF DISEASE  
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitos and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00

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Trained male Masseuse.  
Seven years experience.  
Formerly of Army Military Hospital.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES  
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**THE GREY ISLAND****CEMENT CO., LTD.**

**THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.0 o'clock** in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from **THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.**  
By Order of the  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS,**  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

Do You Suffer from any  
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

Acne, Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg,  
Abscesses, Ulcers, Granular  
Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores  
of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison,  
Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so,  
don't waste your time and money on  
useless balms and ointments which  
cannot get below the surface of the skin.  
What you want, and what you must have,  
is a permanent cure, is a medicine  
that will thoroughly free the blood of the  
poisonous matter which alone is the true  
cause of all your sufferings. Clarke's Blood  
Mixture is just such a medicine. It is  
the most delicate, scientific preparation  
of the most potent blood-purifying  
agents known.

composed of ingredients which quickly  
attack, overcome, and expel from the  
blood all impurities (from whatever cause  
arising), and by rendering it clean and  
pure, can be relied on to effect a complete  
and lasting cure.  
THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood  
Mixture is certified by a most remarkable  
collection of unalloyed testimonials from  
gratified patients of all classes—patients  
who have been cured after being given up  
as incurable—patients who have been  
cured after trying many other treatments  
without success—See pamphlet at round bottom.

**Clarke's**  
**Blood**  
**Mixture**  
WILL CURE YOU  
PERMANENTLY.







## THE DOCTRINE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

## 1. Pre-Christian Thought on the Subject.

The first of a series of sermons on the Future Life was given at Union Church by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald on Sunday morning.

The preacher began by referring to the reaction in our times from "other worldliness" in religion as having created an atmosphere in which an extended study of the problems of the future life would have been of doubtful utility. The war, however, had, he believed, produced a change. We had been forced to re-consider existence at large in the light of its ultimate objects and values, and besides that was the old, keen craving of heart and mind, aroused by the prevalence of death, for some intelligible assurance that the last word does not lie with the grave. After inviting his hearers to send him questions on any part of the subject if so minded, he proceeded to say in part:—

Life and immortality are brought to light in the gospel, and faith in the life everlasting is a cardinal article in the Christian creeds. But it is by no means confined to the creeds, and it will be helpful to review the conceptions of good men in pre-Christian times upon the great subject, especially as found in the Old Testament. Coleridge, in one of his Aphorisms (No. 103), classes faith in the resurrection of the dead as part of the background of Christianity but not peculiar to it, being known and received among the Jews as part of their national faith. Later he returns to the point, foreseeing, he says, charges of heresy on account of his contention that it was not the specific object of the Christian dispensation to satisfy the understanding that there is a future state, and that neither the belief nor the rationality of the belief is the exclusive attribute of the Christian religion. He goes on to cite the authority of Jeremy Taylor to the effect that God had not only revealed to the Church but had "compactly taught and effectively persuaded all men that the soul of man does not die."

A similar tone is taken by F. D. Maurice a generation later than Coleridge. In one of his temple sermons, Maurice protests against the "monstrous" notion that we honour the Christian hope "by dishonouring the expectation of immortality which men in foregone ages had derived from one source and another." He adds, again opposing what he takes to be current opinion: "It is not true that those who brought forward these arguments for immortality were opposing themselves to the rest of the world. They were trying to justify a belief." If these opinions are heretical, some of us will have to abide under the ban, for we had always supposed them to rest upon admitted fact. The "mighty hopes that make us men" are ineffective, and whilst they are confirmed, enlarged and purified in Christ they are always and everywhere authentic gleams of the light which lighteth every man, worthy as far as they go, and preparing the way for the brightness of His rising. A belief in some sort of existence is practically universal amongst the human race, though many of the forms of it are crude. The pure noble hope given us in Christ is separated by an infinite distance from the ghost-baunted darkness of animism and ancestor worship which are the popular superstitions of millions in this day. But centuries before Christ, thoughtful and upright men in many lands had reached more or less definite convictions that this present life must have a beyond, which would be worthy of the Power and Providence which ruled, invisible but beneficent, the lives of men. Christian teaching therefore fell upon prepared ground, not only among Jews but in a degree among Gentiles also.

Truth which thinkers in Greece and in the East had but vaguely felt after was clarified and vivified in the gospel of the grace of God; above all, it was suffused with a glow of moral passion which distinguished its new form sharply from the speculations of the schools. Men were not merely introduced to a belief in the hereafter, but inspired with a determination to lay hold on the life eternal which had been opened up to them, and to live as men who are possessed of treasures beyond the touch of time and who value them supremely.

Turning to the Old Testament, the earliest traceable reference is one of extreme beauty and significance, though it occurs in one of the driest sections between the covers, the genealogies in Genesis 5th., a list of persons about whom the only record is that they lived and died and left descendants. The one exception is the case of Enoch, and was so much over-packed into a dozen simple monosyllables—"Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him." It is the utmost that could be said of any man, and nothing would be really added if there had been long chapters on the patriarch's excellences and achievements. He lived among other men as one of them, and this is what they said of him, that he walked with God. Now there is one thing certain about such a life as that; it points men's thoughts inevitably beyond its earthly duration. A time comes when this man ceases to go in and out among his neighbours, but nothing will convince them that he has ceased walking with God. He has lived immortality before their eyes and they cannot use ordinary language about the close of his life. Of all the others it is said that they died, of this man it is said that God took him. That cannot mean that he passed into nothingness, as many of old believed, still less that his spirit had gone to a world of cold and dismal disembodiment, the land of Shades which was the land of deprivation and apprehension to the imagination of the ancient world.

Our point is not affected by the abundant legend which gathered round the name of Enoch in later times. The point is that in far back ages, before ordinarily authenticated history begins, it was perceived that beyond this life at its noblest lies a life with God, and that fellowship with God here leads on to dwelling with Him hereafter. In those days men did not speak about a "principle of continuity" in modern fashion, but they recognised it and found it an aid to faith. They saw that holy living is one thing, in this world and any other world, and they felt the logic of the matter though they did not wrap it up in disquisitions about principles of continuity and persistence of energy. They simply took stock of their brother man's way of life and when the time came when the place which had known him knew him no more they said, much more eloquently than all our disquisitions: "He was not; for God took him."

It is what we say ourselves, inevitably, instructively, when certain lives among us come to an end. We have said when the aged have passed from us, full of years and honour, with three score, four score years behind them of love and patience and unselfish service. We have said it, too, with somewhat different accent, when the young have been taken, too soon as it would seem to us, eager, gracious, and full of promise. In either case we have felt it inevitable that there must be a sequel, a beyond, and that much of the ordinary language about death is inappropriate and misleading. "He was not; for God took him," is the language of the heart, and as I strongly hold, of the intellect and the conscience no less, if God is God and we can trust Him.

"Thou wilt not leave us in the dust; Thou madest man, he knows not why; He thinks he was not made to die. And Thou hast made him; Thou art just."

So wrote Tennyson, and his great poem came of the impression made on him by the pure and noble personality of his friend, taken hence in youth, but on "the path that leadeth upward" not from it. One is reminded naturally of the argument for immortality in Plato's famous dialogue centred on the

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

## First List of Subscriptions.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks receipt of the under-noted subscriptions to the above Fund.

Further donations will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:—

Mr. J. Scott Harston	...	\$300
Sir R. Ho Tong	...	250
Mr. E. A. M. Williams	...	100
"Poker"	...	1
"Spero"	...	100
"Cards"	...	8
"Unexpected Bonus"	...	35
		\$794

J. H. RAMSAY,  
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong St. George's Day Fund.  
12th March, 1918.

Last days of Socrates, condemned after 70 years of a life far above the standards of his time, because he was in that literal sense "too good for this world." Plato's argument is suggestive and ingenious, but greater than them all is the real argument which stands behind them, which is the impression made by the personality of Socrates, who now, at the close of a life of rare wisdom and uprightness, is able to face death in a calm and cheerful spirit, not sorry to go because he believes he is about to "join the society of good men and to abide with God." It comes to this, then, that the final argument for the continuance of life is a life worthy to be continued.

We are compelled to the conviction that such a life ought to go on, and will go on, unless indeed a wholly incredible waste of the most precious thing we know—a developed character and personality—is to be permitted, for no good reason which can be suggested. The burden of proof lies with those who reject such a conviction, not with those who hold it. I may be more capable of conceiving the matter and circumstance of that fuller life in a purer sphere than the hound at the hearth-stone is capable of sharing the intellectual and spiritual interests of his master, which are a sealed book to his lower apprehension. But I can at least conceive that such a fuller life is conceivable, and that the God who created this very wonderful life that now is, and of His mercy will, lead His children into a further experience of a kind which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man. This view is the only one which is consistent with the revelation in the Bible of the character and purposes of God.

The Old Testament has little to say directly and explicitly about a future life, it is true. But the anticipation of a future life as a happy continuity of the enjoyment of God's fellowship and favour already experienced upon earth is quite familiar in the spiritual and devotional parts of the ancient Scripture. We might cite, e.g., the imperishable 23rd Psalm, wherein the restored soul, guided in the paths of righteousness, fears no evil even in the valley of the shadow of death, and looks forward with sure confidence to dwelling "in the house of the Lord for ever." Most distinct of all is the close of Psalm 16, the hymn of one to whom in God's goodness the lines had fallen in pleasant places: "I have set the Lord always before me. . . Therefore my heart is glad and my tongue rejoiceth, my flesh also shall rest in hope. For Thou wilt not leave my soul to Sheol. . . Then wilt thou show me the path of life; in Thy presence is fulness of joy; in Thy right hand there are pleasures for ever more." That is the nearest to Christian thought on the subject which the Old Testament reaches. It shows life as an ordered course of fellowship with God, leading to sure hope of its continuance beyond mortality. Life which is a walk with God can be the humble and progressive attainment of every man who will put his heart into it, and the man who does will find springing up within him a strong and worthy trust and expectation that the consummation lies, not in darkness and extinction, but in indestructible, eternal good.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.  
CAMBRIDGE "  
PORK "  
BEEF "

LIVER SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.  
BLACK PUDDING.  
WHITE "

&c., &c., &c.

## SUPPLIES TO RUSSIAN SHIP.

## An Interesting Summary Court Claim.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, an interesting claim was heard, Chean Woo and Co., proprietors, of 43, Connaught Road, Central, claiming \$1,000 from P. Fallman, mess steward of a Russian boat in the harbour, for goods sold and delivered.

The original claim was for \$1,845 50, but it has been reduced to \$1,000 in order to bring the case within the Summary Court.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff firm and Mr. E. J. Grist defended.

In outlining the case, Mr. Gardiner stated that the plaintiff firm was in business supplying provisions to ships, including Russian steamers. Some time ago a certain Russian steamer came into the harbour, and the assistant manager of the firm went on board for the purpose of getting orders. Several stewards were seen, but the present claim only concerned one steward, named Serdecnyi, who was supplying cadets. Goods were subsequently supplied to Serdecnyi's orders up to the middle of January. On January 25th, the assistant manager went on board as usual and Serdecnyi then told him that from that date he was to take his orders from a man named Fallman, to whom the assistant manager was introduced. Later there was some trouble on board, and soon afterwards Serdecnyi, with others of his faction, was sent to Vladivostok. When complaints went to collect the accounts from Fallman, he refused to pay the old account but paid the all goods supplied up to the middle of January. When Serdecnyi introduced the assistant manager to Fallman, he said they were in partnership and Fallman would pay the account when the money had been collected from the cadets. Fallman was there and heard what was said and he did not deny that he was a partner with Serdecnyi.

In giving evidence, the assistant manager bore out Mr. Gardiner's statement, both as to supplying goods and the interview where he was told that Fallman was a partner.

Questioned by Mr. Grist, witness said that he had been to Vladivostok and that the firm had a branch in Port Arthur, under the name of Messrs. Bismarck and Co. There was also a firm of that name here before the war, but it had been taken over by the plaintiff. Serdecnyi was the chief steward of the boat, and, of course, had to employ some assistant. He had never been told that Fallman was only an employee of Serdecnyi, but he definitely understood that Fallman was a partner.

Several receipts for goods were produced by the witness, a good many of which were signed by defendant. Mr. Grist said it was frankly admitted that defendant had signed for goods but he only did so as an employee. If his goods delivered to him, surely the "boy" could not be sued if he (Mr. Grist) did not pay for them. During the course of further cross-examination it transpired that Serdecnyi gave up the work of contracting for the mess on

the completion of the Russian year—January 12, and that since then defendant had been doing it and had paid for all he had been supplied with.

Evidence was also given by Kok Obui-hin, (alias Bismarck), so called by his resemblance to the well-known German statesman of that name) who stated that he was introduced to Fallman as Serdecnyi's partner. There was no question about his being an employee. He was often in the firm's shop ordering goods, and appeared to have sole discretion.

The witness Kwok Ohn-hing, continuing his evidence this afternoon, said he had further interviews with defendant. Defendant on the first day of the Russian year gave an order for goods amounting to about \$700. Serdecnyi left the Colony four or five days afterwards. Witness knew he intended to go, but did not think he would go so soon. If he had known he would have taken proceedings to recover the money owing for ordered goods previously.

Witness received \$2,200 from defendant on January 25. This sum was applied in payment of the new account and not in satisfaction of the old one because Mr. Fallman said he had only got 12 days' provision money from his superior. He asked for a receipt to be given to him for the money. He also asked for time—till the end of the month, when he hoped to have saved some money. He would then pay over the money for the whole account. About 12 days later witness applied to him for payment. No payment was made. Defendant said that was the business of Serdecnyi and not his. This was the first time he had repudiated his responsibility. The balance was still due.

The case is proceeding.

## NAMOA ISLAND FUND.

The following further subscriptions of the Namoa Island Relief Fund are acknowledged:—

A. V. Apcar, Esq.	...	\$25 00
C. Torne, Esq.	...	25 00
Pari Mutuel Refund	...	15 00
"Hope" (Canton)	...	37 00
Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co.	...	500 00

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DICK.—I will not return unless you promise to buy the lucky number for the War Bonds Drawing at Komor & Komor's, ETHEL.

G. 1918-19.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the R. N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 20th March, 1918, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DRAAPER,  
Deputy Surgeon-General.

R. N. Hospital.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

## SHIPPING

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kilano Maru T. 16,000	FRI, 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Shizuka Maru T. 12,500	FRI, 29th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 3,000	SAT, 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Kashima Maru," each of over 2,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

\*Fushimi Maru WED., 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
\*Kashima Maru SAT., 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

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B. MORI, Manager.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,400	9th April
NIPPON MARU	11,000	15th April
SHIMO MARU	22,000	27th April
PERSIA MARU	19,000	10th May
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUITUE.

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Steamers:  
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Mokara is interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

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Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Taming	13th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	14th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	15th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	19th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong March 12, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Boeroe	Java & M'sar	9th Mar.	16th Mar.	Y'hama, Kobe
Titaroom	Java	13th Mar.	20th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai
Serakaria	Java	16th Mar.		
Tijpanas	Java	27th Mar.	1st Apr.	Saigon
Tijmanoe	Java	29th Mar.	6th Apr.	Amoy & S'hai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halhong...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 12th Mar., at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 19th Mar., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yunsang	Fri., 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 17th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 20th Mar. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudu, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dais. TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wehaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

## Wreck of a Japanese Vessel.

A Hakodate dispatch says that the Homanmaru, owned by Mr. Saito Juzo, of Hakodate, struck on the rocks off Homutsu, Hokkaido, and sunk, on the 25th ultimo at about 3 a.m. The crew were rescued. The steamer was fully loaded with sulphur. The cargo was insured for ¥10,000 and the hull for ¥100,000. It is believed to be hopeless to attempt to refloat her.

## The Shipping Market.

Tonnage continues scarce, and at present freight rates stand at 500 shillings for Port Said, and at 1,000 shillings for London and Marseilles, says the "Japan Chronicle." Charter rates rise and fall with freight rates, so the charter market is firm, quotations standing at ¥37 or ¥38 for vessels of large type. As a matter of fact, the Nipponmaru, 4,610 tons dead-weight, has been chartered to the Katsuda Ki-en Kaisha at ¥38 for the Port Said and North American Service. For a time the new American trade restrictions threatened the shipping market but the menace was ephemeral in effect. It was realized that even if a surplus be caused in the tonnage on the American service consequent upon the restrictions being carried into effect, it would be needed elsewhere, say, in the South Sea, Indian, and Australian waters, apart from the Allies' demand for tonnage on the Atlantic. In fact, it is expected that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will require six or seven more vessels for its newly opened line from Japan, Java, Calcutta, and New York. Moreover, any supplies of American iron and steel are conditional upon Japan offering tonnage. In the circumstances it is expected that the shipping market will become as active as ever, if not more active. This belief is being manifested in the eagerness with which shippers are searching for vessels on the charter market, while larger capitalists are on the qui vive for the ships now on the stocks. Further, shipowners show increased disinclination to part with their vessels. These factors are combining to send up freight and charter rates.

## N.Y.K. New Line.

For some time past the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been making arrangements to open a new line between Japan, Java, Calcutta and New York, says the "Japan Chronicle." The arrangements being completed, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, through the Kobe branch, has announced that a regular monthly service has been opened between the above-mentioned places. The ports of call on the outward voyage are: Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Calcutta (also sometimes at Rangoon), Capetown and New York. On the return voyage the ports of call are New York, Capetown, Calcutta (sometimes also at Rangoon), Kobe, and Yokohama. The vessels to be used are of the 5,000-ton type, being principally those formerly on the Indian run. As the pioneer of the new service the Colombo-maru, 4,387 tons, was to leave Yokohama on March 7 and sail from Kobe on the 10th. The Penang-maru, 5,280 tons, will sail in April, the Tosa-maru, 5,620 tons, in May, and the Ceylon-maru, 5,068 tons, in June. For further sailings no decision has yet been made, but some vessels will probably be chartered to be operated on the new line. It is expected that the new undertaking of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will affect similar services already maintained by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Taiyo Kaiun Kaisha, and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. In regard to the opening of the new service, Mr. Katsuyama, Assistant Manager at the Kobe branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who is principally responsible for the new undertaking, says: "The principal object of the new undertaking is to ship sugar between Java and Calcutta and gunny between India and New York. Shipments between Java and the South Seas are also engaging attention of the management. The new undertaking may run counter to the interests of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, but the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is not trying to approach upon spheres of activity of other concerns, but simply to meet public interest by offering a new service."

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For freight rates through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Freight Department, Phone 42.

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Regular Service Between  
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

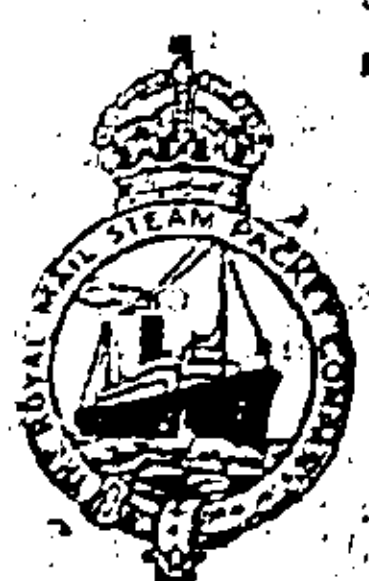
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s.s. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.  
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## GERMAN OCCUPATION OF AALAND ISLANDS.

## The Kaiser's "Soft Soap."

London, March 10. Evidently seeking to allay anti-German feeling in Sweden owing to the German occupation of the Aaland Islands, the Kaiser has telegraphed to the King of Sweden thanking him for the efforts of the Swedish Minister in Petrograd on behalf of German prisoners and dwelling on the old Germano-Swedish friendship. The Swedish King replied briefly.

## A Russian Protest.

London, March 10. A Russian wireless message says: M. Tchitcherin has protested to the German Government against the introduction of German troops in Finland and the Aaland Islands. M. Tchitcherin is the Bolshevik Foreign Commissioner, successor to M. Trotsky.

## Sweden Accused of Partiality.

Amsterdam, March 10. Count Berendson is the latest writer to participate in the inspired German press campaign against Scandinavia. He declares that German control of Finland and the Aaland Islands will effectively bar Anglo-American trade with Russia via Scandinavia. He accuses Sweden of increasing partiality for the Entente thus estranging Germany.

## The German Menace.

Stockholm, March 10. The "Dagenhyster" in an article warning Scandinavians of the German-Finnish menace says the German Bagdad-North Cape programme is blocked in the south, but is now across Finland seeking an outlet to the Arctic at the mouth of the river Patajoki which is Norwegian. It is reported that 2,000 German troops with artillery have landed near Abo in Finland. Hitherto there is no official confirmation.

## ISOLATING BELGIUM.

Amsterdam, March 10. The "Telegraaf" states that the Germans are laying an undersea electric wire two hundred metres below the present electric wire along the frontier of Flanders to the Dutch province of Zeeland and extending eastward. All the inhabitants of this broad strip of land are being removed. It is suggested that the object is to cut off Belgium more completely from the world in view of the concentration of troops for a big offensive.

The "Hanscheblad" says that the German soldiers expect a big attack from the coast.

## THE LATE MR. REDMOND.

London, March 10. The remains of Mr. John Redmond had an impressive reception at Victoria. A large number of people lined the railway station when the special train conveying the body passed. Thirty thousand followed the remains to church for the Requiem procession and the subsequent funeral extended for two miles. The streets were decked with flags. The Irish Attorney General and Mr. John Dillon delivered orations at the grave side.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, March 10. M. Tchitcherin succeeds M. Trotsky as Foreign Commissioner. All the Commissioners went to Moscow on Saturday. The "Izvestia" and "Pravda," official Soviet organs, have transferred their offices to Moscow.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 10. A wireless German official report states: We repulsed strong reconnoitring thrusts southward of Monchy. Strong French detachments penetrated our foremost trenches between Ancreville and Badonville. Our counter thrusts drove them out.

## COUNT LUXBURG.

Buenos Aires, March 10. Great Britain has granted a safe conduct to Count Luxburg to proceed to Sweden.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 11. Montagu's report states that the market is steady and the quotation unchanged. Shanghai exchange has a firm tendency. The native speculative position, which hitherto has been a source of weakness, has been reduced by over half. The Indian silver holding has been slightly increased.

## TIN PURCHASES.

London, March 11. The Committee of the London Metal Exchange has forbidden its members to buy tin in the United Kingdom for consumption or export unless licensed by the Committee. Holders or producers may only sell to persons holding the Committee's licence.

## GERMAN REPRISALS THREATENED.

Amsterdam, March 10. The "Cologne Gazette" says that Germany is considering measures of reprisal for the seizure of German property in German colonies.

## PROOF OF GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, March 10. The body of an officer of the torpedoed hospital ship Glenart Castle has been picked up with two gunshot wounds, confirming the suspicion that the pirates fired on some of the escaping boats.

## Japan's Aid to the Allies.

London, Feb. 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Money, representing the Shipping Controller, said that Japanese merchant steamers were used in bringing supplies, food and munitions of war to Great Britain and France. The net tonnage of such steamers arriving in the United Kingdom ports with cargo in 1917 was 195,483 and their number 44.

## Japanese Coolies Buried in Snow.

A Toyama message states that on the 22nd ult. at about 10.30 a.m. a snow slide occurred in Minami Maru Higashi Tonami Gun, Toyama Ken, with the result that 31 coolies who were engaged in repairing the water-course of the Tonami Electric Light Company, were buried beneath the debris. After much hard work, 28 of the men were dug out alive, but three others could not be found.

## RACECOURSE DISASTER ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE BY MR. J. J. BLAKE.

## The Danger of Three-Storeyed Matchsheds.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 28, was continued at the Police Court this morning, being conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting as Coroner. The following jury men were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. H. Wallace, and W. O. Jack.

Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared for the Jockey Club and the relatives of the late Mr. Albert Abwee; Mr. M. K. Lo was present for a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. E. L. Bowley represented the contractor, The Hok, who built the matchsheds; Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the owners of Stands 7 and 8 and also for the families of the late Mr. L. Xavier and the late Mr. J. Orazio and the husband of the late Mrs. Ramack; Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the lessee of the Unity Stand. There were also present Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor; the Hon. Mr. O. M. Messer, C. S. P.; Mr. A. E. Wright and Mr. F. Sutton, of the P. W. D.

Mr. Wakeman said there was a good deal of material at Happy Valley which the authorities thought to be removed.

The Coroner replied that he thought it would more satisfactory to the jury if Mr. Wright made an inspection and then reported to the Court. Then if none of it was required the material could be removed.

Mr. Chung-ki said he was a partner in the The Hop firm, having charge of office affairs. There were six partners. Kwok Kun was a partner, and the other four were in the country. He had been a partner since his father's death three years ago. He took no part in the construction of the matchsheds at the Racecourse; Kwok Kun having charge of this. When the purchaser of the lots came to him he instructed Kwok Kun to see to the work.

The Coroner:—Did you discuss the price?—I discussed it with the purchasers.

Why did you charge more for Nos. 4, 5 and 6 than the others?—The price was the same as last year.

Were some rates on the sheds higher than others?—It depends on the discussion of the price.

Was it arranged to put better work in some sheds than others?—No.

By Mr. Bowley:—His father was an old man of 70 years and superintended the work. Witness had been studying English. He had never worked on matchsheds himself.

By Mr. Stevenson:—The prices charged for stands 4, 5 and 6 were the same as last year. They had been charging \$180 for the stands for the last three years. He could not speak of prices before then. The charge was the same and the work was the same.

The Coroner:—Did the firm make a profit last year?—Not much. This year we made a little. The year before last there was no profit and no loss.

How many matchsheds builders are there in the Colony?—About 20 odd.

Are you doing less business now than in your father's time?—The year before last there was less business, but last year it was about the same. There were between 70 and 80 foks.

Mr. Chung-ki said he was a foreman in the The Hop firm and had held that position for four years. He supervised the building of the matchsheds at the Racecourse this year. He had between 70 and 80 skilled workmen. They commenced building the matchsheds on February 7, and completed them on February 24. The material used in making matchsheds was mostly new. He never heard the Inspector from the Public Work Department complain of bad work. He inspected the sheds on the first day of the Races. He was there from seven in the morning to noon. He could not say how many people were there. He thought there were

about the same number present. He inspected the sheds on the second day. One of the bamboo splittings had come off a staircase and he got a fellow foki to put it back. He was not there when the collapse occurred. He had not been able to account for a reason why the matchsheds had collapsed. He had been building matchsheds for 12 years and during that time he had had no experience of a collapsed matchshed. When he made his inspection he did not see any signs of tampering.

By the Coroner:—When he inspected the shed on the morning of the 28 he went inside, upstairs and downstairs.

By Mr. Bowley:—When he left the Racecourse on the 26th the matchsheds, so far as he could see, were in good order. In the afternoon he was supervising work in progress at the Old Mercantile Bank. He was there the whole of the afternoon.

By Mr. Lo:—Sometimes it was necessary to put poles into the ground to secure struts to them. If the building was strong enough there was no need to drive poles into the ground.

What do you mean by that?—Well if there is the stump of a tree or something else to lash struts to there is no need to put poles in.

Did you find it necessary to drive poles into the ground at the Racecourse?—There were trees there and some fencing. They drove about three poles into the ground.

Do you agree that stands 1, 2 and 3, and 17, 18, 19 did not collapse because they were only one storey?—I cannot say that. He did not know why they did not collapse.

Do you think it would have made any difference if poles had been put in on the Golf Club side?—Yes. They would not collapse.

The Coroner:—If you had put in the struts would the sheds have collapsed?—It would have been just the same.

The Coroner (to Mr. Lo):—Shall we leave that question alone.

Mr. Lo:—Yes I think so.

Mr. J. J. Blake said he was co-partner in stands 4, 5 and 6, called the Unity Stand. Mr. Olsen and Mr. Warren were the others. He bought that site at the Government auction. Mr. Olsen obtained a permit to build the shed. It had a basement and one storey. He had had this shed for 13 years. He did not know the other matchsheds but so far as 4, 5 and 6 were concerned they asked the contractor about five years ago to put in double struts. This was done because there was more of a crush at the counter than there was at the door. With this exception the sheds were the same. Mr. Olsen and he inspected the basement of the shed the Thursday before the Races, and on the Sunday after they inspected the storey. Mr. Olsen gave all the instructions to the contractor.

Mr. Wakeman:—What is the rule regarding the stands for winners, places and cash sweeps?—Anyone was admitted without payment. The shed was really built for Service men who could not afford to pay for the enclosure. Chinese were admitted as before. Service men were not there because of the sickness in the Colony. Two Chinese watchmen were engaged and their instructions were to see that no smashes with children on backs came in, and to keep out small boys. There was no limit to the number. On the 28th of February there were about 300 people on the upper floor about the time the Derby was run. That was the biggest number they had had that day. He had known there be 400 people in but no more. The ground floor was used for refreshments. He gave Mr. Y. San the privilege of selling refreshments there for the convenience of the public. He did not make a charge or charge commission. There were three or four chahties on the grass in No. 6 Stand. There were no boards on the ground. He had some large barrels of water on the lower floor and on the upper story he had eight fire buckets, as a precaution against fire. The cooking only went on from about eleven to one o'clock. Potatoes were warmed up. There was only one chahty used after 1 p.m. and this was to make tea. Ever since he had had this stand there had been cooking

there. About four years ago he complained to Mr. Hough, because he was Clerk of the Course, about a three-storeyed matchshed being erected on site No. 7. He complained four years ago on the first day of the Races. On that day the floor of No. 9 gave way. This was a two-storeyed. He was afraid that shed No. 7 might go too. Mr. Hough told him that he had nothing to do with the matter and he (Mr. Blake) should complain to the Governor. He did not complain to the Governor, and he had allowed the three-storeyed matchsheds to be built ever since and had made no further complaints. In 1914 the uprights under the flooring moved. It was about the second day of the Races. So far as he knew, there was no accident, but he believed there was a bit of a panic, as the people all rushed into his stand. He had never known any other accidents. There was a communication this year between his shed and sheds 1, 2 and 3. The maiting was taken down to allow the smashes of Chinese ladies to come in and buy sweep tickets. It had always been the same since the Jockey Club had rented these stands. With regard to the catastrophe on the 28th, he was standing at the sweep counter in shed No. 8 at the front, ready to ring the bell for the fifth race to stop the sale of sweep tickets. He heard a creaking sound from the direction of No. 7 and on looking up he saw the partition of No. 7 falling into the United Stand, women and children falling with it. The counters of the United Stand saved the people in it from being crushed. So far as he could say, the upper floor sank about four feet. In this stand there were no casualties so far as he knew. He got out of the front on to the Racecourse, and heard a cry of some one in agony and returning to the matchshed found a small Portuguese boy jammed on the floor. He managed to get him out. In doing so he hurt his back and was assisted out of the stand by Mr. Forbee. His only opinion was that the three-storeyed building was top-heavy when occupied.

By Mr. Stevenson:—He told Mr. Y. San that he would not allow firewood in the stand, nothing but charcoal, and that the fire was to be put out immediately after tea was served. He also made him have three tubs of water. He saw that the instructions were carried out at 1.30 p.m., with the exception of one chahty for hot water. He inspected it each day after 1.30 p.m. There was a continual flow in and out of the stands all the time. Sweep stakes were run in all the stands. He sold his sweep tickets to the ladies in the Jockey Club. The counters in his stand were new last year and made of good hard wood. Mr. Warren, Mr. Olsen and himself had the matchsheds made. He had two watchmen and two Chinese detectives from No. 2 Police Station. They had been paid \$5 each for their services. He was the last to leave his stand.

By Mr. Bowley:—He had always taken precautions against fire. There was no sale of beer. Mr. Y. San had no licence to keep a refreshment house there. He (Mr. Blake) had only the permit of the P. W. D. In addition to cash sweeps he had betting on places and winners. He charged commission. They had paid him there for thirteen years. He regarded the condition against gambling as a dead letter, seeing that it was permitted in the Grand Stand. He had always been allowed to do it. He was rendered unconscious by his accident. About seven minutes elapsed from the time of the collapse to his accident. He saw no fire. Most of that seven minutes he was in the matchshed rescuing the small boy. He did not see any fire and it was quite clear that the fire did not start in his shed. He could not form any opinion as to where the collapse commenced. He did not wish to convey the impression that No. 7 collapsed first. He judged by the crowd that there were 300 people in the stand. He had only 48 chairs and these were in the front. The entrance to the upper floor was separate from the lower floor.

By Mr. Lo:—He could not say if when the accident occurred in 1914 all the people got out. He could not say if the matter was reported in the newspapers. He told Mr. Hough he thought there would be a serious accident if three-storeyed sheds were allowed. You did this in the interests of the people attending your booth?—Yes.

Then why were you content to let the stand stay?—I reported it to Mr. Hough and I thought my complaint would be carried to the Governor. The three-storeyed buildings had not always been top heavy, only since the uprights had been resting on boards. The Coroner:—I don't think you could have formed a very strong idea or else you would not have taken a shed alongside one at the Racecourse every year. Witness said he did form an opinion and the contractor this year rested any upright on boards placed above the floor. The uprights were on the ground in his shed. He thought this practice rendered a three-storeyed matchshed unsafe. He did not form a firm opinion that three-storeyed sheds were unsafe, but he had a hazy idea that they were.

By Mr. Bowley:—After the 1914 accident extra supports were put in his matchshed. Similar supports might have been put in other matchsheds. The contractor, recalled, was questioned by Mr. Bowley, and stated that he did not agree with Mr. Blake, who said that the manner of placing the uprights on two boards made the sheds unstable. It was just as safe as one.

Replying to the Crown Solicitor, witness stated that he did not remember the floor breaking in 1914, as stated by Mr. Blake. The only thing was that the leg of a wooden stool was forced through one plank. That was all that happened. There was no panic. Mr. J. Olsen, of Messrs. O. E. Warren and Co., and a partner in the Unity Stand, spoke to giving instructions to the contractor, telling him to carry on as in former years. He examined the stand himself on two occasions just before the Races. The material, generally, was good and sound. He was in the stand when it collapsed, being behind a pari-mutuel counter. There was first a rush of people, and then the floor began to sink slowly. He was thrown down, but shouted to the people not to rush. That assisted in quieting things down. Ladies were helped out and Indian constables ripped up fallen boards, letting out a number of imprisoned people. So far as he knew, there were no casualties in that stand. He was one of the last to leave, and then saw fire among the centre stands. He had had a share in the stand for thirteen years. It was not until Mr. Blake told him, that he knew of the previous accident.

Replying to Mr. Stevenson, witness said he did not think there were more than 300 people on the first floor at the time of the accident. Mr. J. Deacon, constable at Government House, who was in the Unity Stand assisting with the pari-mutuel, said that he was behind the counter when the stand fell. He described his experiences, saying that it was not until he got out of the stand that he noticed fire, about two stands away.

Sanitary Inspector Wood, who was also in the Unity Stand at the time, said that the electric light during the collapse went on and off several times. He was watching this at the time. Just after two o'clock he heard Mr. Blake go round below and order the chahties to be put out. A Chinese shroff, who was on duty in Mr. Y. San's restaurant on the ground floor of the Unity Stand at the time of the collapse, said there were only about ten people there then. There were two lighted chahties. He was knocked down by the falling floor.

Replying to Mr. Stevenson, witness said he did not manage to get the money from the till. It was lost.

Evidence was also given by the Secretary of Mr. Y. San's Restaurant, who said that the food supplied was cooked beforehand and was only being heated up.

Questioned by Mr. Bowley, he said that they obtained no extra

## GOING "OVER THE TOP."

What A Socialist Thinks.

Fto. Victor Grayson, formerly Socialist M. P. for Colne Valley, writes in the Daily Mail:—

"What were your exact thoughts when you went 'over the top' against the enemy?"

This question was put to me by a military doctor who combined a taste for psychology with a skill in the healing of wounds. The question interested me, and owing to a long practised habit of introspection I was able to supply an answer to it. The answer was totally unlike anything the psychologist had expected, but it was a faithful report of the uppermost, if not the only, thought in my mind at that supreme moment. Going "over the top" is probably the most solemn and thrilling of the modern soldier's many grim experiences; it is the culminating point of a sustained period of emotional stress. Everything in his previous military training has been but an arduous preparation for that moment's crisis. And the contents of his mind at such a period must be considered as a sort of sacred deposit.

The warning of "Stand to!" is ominously whispered. In that brief space there is little time for any but purely subconscious sentimental thoughts. The enemy is in front, and the good soldier never under-estimates the power of his enemy's possible resistance. A fleeting thought may be devoted to the loved ones who are vaguely waiting or watching behind; the soldier must see to it that the bolt of his rifle works easily in its groove; that his sights are clean; that the pins of his hand-grenades are in proper order—that he is ready in every detail for the exigencies of the impending trial. His destiny hangs on the hazard of a moment's throw of the dice of Fate. Half an inch above the parapet . . . death is fractionally bargaining for him.

The command comes to advance, and he scrambles out and over. At the edge of the "bags" some of his comrades stop and silently fall back. He must watch the creeping curtain of his own side's barrage, while the shrapnel moans and shrieks overhead, and the bullets of snipers and machine guns spit and sputter around him and at his feet. The protective curtain of his own artillery life, and the enemy's trenches and pill-boxes appear in front.

What are the thoughts of this man? asks the psychologist. Before we advanced at Passchendaele we had spent a night of unspeakable discomfort in a bog-bound field. Intermittent showers of rain had drenched us to the skin, and the Boche was so near to us that we dared not cough nor light a longed-for cigarette.

When the order came to "Stand to!" I found that my valise, upon which I had been sitting, had been submerged in the mud. With an effort I pulled it out and strapped it on my back. With a crash like the crack of doom our barrage began and we started forward.

As the shrapnel-mist began to rise I could perceive the tangled wire of the enemy lines tumbling in shattered heaps, and I realised that my increasing loneliness was being caused by hidden fire from some concrete structures on my left. The noise of artillery was deafening, the mud and the water-logged shellholes made advance a work of art, and the bullets whistled past on every side.

I should have been very excited and my mind should have risen to the occasion by moulding an epigram of patriotic purpose and British defiance. I am sorry to disappoint the psychologist, but the exact words which ran through my mind as I dodged the bullets and the shells, were: "I am very lucky to have one rissol, and two slices of bacon in my valise. . . It's not a bad war after all!"

house licence. He did not think one was necessary. Evidence was being given by Mr. P. Xavier, the constable, who







SAVE YOUR

## COUPONS

IN

**"Embassy"**

No. 77

## CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

**COLGATE'S**  
SHAVING STICK,  
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for  
10 No. 1  
Coupons each

**WILLIAMS'**  
SHAVING STICK  
or CREAM

do

## RAZOR BLADES

**GILLETTE**  
DURHAM DUPLEX  
or AUTO.

Redeemable for  
20 No. 1 Coupons  
for a pkt of 1/2 doz.

Send Coupons to:—

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## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

**WEDNESDAY, the 13th March,**  
1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.  
At No. 19 Godown of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co., Ltd.

(For account of the concerned)  
**64 Bags Putschuck**

ex S.S. "Santha,"  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

**THURSDAY, the 14th March,**  
1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,

(For account of the concerned)  
**150 cases each 100 dozen**  
White and Coloured Socks.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

**FRIDAY, the 15th March**  
1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at the Water front, (Tramway  
Terminus) Shaukiwan.

**One Wooden Lighter**  
Length 53'  
Breadth 21' 6"  
Depth 7' 6"

Capacity about 150 Tons  
On view now  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## Japanese Seamen and Their Pay.

The men working on board the  
vessels owned by the Nippon Yu-  
sen Kaisha and other Japanese  
companies are agitating for a 50  
per cent. increase in their wages.  
They are working through the  
Yusi Kai, an association for  
promoting the interests of labour.  
The Yusi Kai authorities are  
now collecting proxies from the  
crews of the vessels in Kobe and  
Yokohama. The proxies obtained  
up to Tuesday (26 inst.) cover  
22 vessels in Kobe and 33 in  
Yokohama, the men represented  
numbering close on 6,000. When  
about 20 vessels have joined  
the movement, the Yusi Kai  
will begin negotiations with the  
shipowners. A representative of  
that association is quoted as  
saying that the demand of the  
men is considered reasonable and  
the Yusi Kai will serve their  
spokesman, but a pledge has been  
obtained from them not to resort  
to anything like a strike.

## NOTICES.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND  
YEARLY GENERAL  
MEETING of the Members of  
the Hongkong Club, will be held  
in the Club House, on MONDAY,  
the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,

E. DES VCEUX,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918.

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH OR-  
DINARY MEETING of  
Shareholders will be held at the  
Office of the undersigned at  
11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the  
27th instant.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
the 13th to the 27th instant, both  
days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON,  
& CO., LTD.**  
General Managers  
Hongkong Fire Insurance  
Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918.

## NOTICES.

## WAI KEE.

**FLAG & SAILMAKER**  
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833

## ASAHI BEER.



## POST-OFFICE.

The Russian Post Office refuses to  
accept any further mails for transmission  
to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

The London Post Office advises that  
all parcels (except those for Prisoners of  
War) and all sample packets for Den-  
mark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden,  
and Switzerland will be stopped by the  
Military Censors unless posted under a  
War Office permit.

The Importation into the Common-  
wealth of Australia of tea, other than  
that grown or produced in British Posses-  
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in  
writing of the Commonwealth Minister  
for Trade and Customs has been first  
obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East  
Africa and Egypt (except for members  
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to  
Abyssinia, Eritrea, French  
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-  
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia  
have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and  
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bel-  
arus and the Ottoman Empire are  
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United  
Kingdom will in future be forwarded  
from Hongkong in boxes and the Public  
are therefore advised to pack such parcels  
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate  
addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and  
other places in the Province of Yunnan  
should be superscribed with the words  
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted  
for transmission unless accompanied by  
a special permit issued by the British  
Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the  
transmission of parcels to the United  
Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 5 lbs. ... 90 cents.  
Do. 7 lbs. ... 1.80  
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels  
sent by this route.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-  
dermentioned articles are prohibited  
from importation into the United King-  
dom, either by letter post or by parcel  
post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured  
including gold coin and articles consisting  
partly of or containing gold; All manu-  
factures of Silver other than silver  
watches and silver watch cases; Jewel-  
lery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such  
articles cannot therefore be accepted for  
transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-  
cept in respect of parcels for military and  
naval addresses) has been suspended.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new  
regulations adopted by the French  
Customs insist that senders of parcels  
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria  
must fill in the columns of the regular  
Customs Declaration, particularly and  
exactly, omitting none of the headings  
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to  
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The  
full name and address of the addressee  
(2) A statement as to whether the contents  
are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS  
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
9.30 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.  
and 3 p.m.  
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui—  
Week days, 4 p.m.  
Aberdeen, Aikoi, Pine Shui, Sai Kung,  
Santien and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 a.m.  
Canton, Samshui, and Waihow.—Week  
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-  
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Sundays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Santien and Samshui.—Week days,  
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN  
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.  
On a.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
9.30 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 9.30 a.m.  
Shik K.—Week days, 8.30 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.  
Kamshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.  
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except  
Sundays; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays,  
5 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 12, 11h. 54m.—No returns from  
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has  
decreased slightly over Annam and the  
China Coast, and increased slightly over  
Formosa and the Philippines; the  
anticyclone has extended to the north-  
eastwards.

Fresh to strong monsoon will continue  
along the China Coast, and over the N.  
China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.  
Total since January 1st, 4.03 inch  
against an average of 3.34 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1. Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2. Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3. South coast of China	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China	The same as No. 1.

## China Coast Meteorological Register.

March 12, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vostock	5a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kyushu						
Osaka						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bonin Is.						
Whaiwei	6a	30.34	34	69	nnw	2 b
Hankow						
Shanghai						
Changsha						
Shanghai		30.31	34	92	ene	1 b
Guthrie		30.28	49	74	ne	4 b
Sharp P.		30.18	50	72	nnw	2 b
Amoy		30.15	51	73	ne	1 of
Sourabaya		30.11	53	48	ene	1 b
Taihu	5a	30.13	59	73	e	6 o
Taihu		30.07	55			0 o
Taiwan		30.06	55			2 b
Koahun		30.04	64			7 b
Plores		31.07	61			6 o
Canton	6a	30.09	60	94	e	1 c
H'kong		30.10	61	65	e	4 o
Gap Road		30.07				6 o
Macao		30.07	63	93	e	4 o
Wuchow	9a					
Pakhoi						
Holhow						
Phanbeh	7a	30.00	64	96	ene	6 of
Tourane		29.99	68			4 o
O. St. J.		29.87	73			7 o
Apurri	6	29.97	72	86	ne	4 o
Dagupan		29.85	72	91	n	1 o
Manila		29.81	73	53	nnw	1 o
Legaspi						
Tacloban						
Hilo						
Surigao						
Guam	4.20					
Labuan	6	29.84	73	95	n	4 o

## C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 12, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees  
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-  
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees  
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation  
the humidity of air saturated with mois-  
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.  
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-  
tached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g  
gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, r  
passing showers, s squally, r rain, s snow,  
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day on Date on date		
	at 9 a.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	30.10	30.10	30.07
Temperature	64	61	62
Humidity	69	65	55
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	4	4	4
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature on the			12th 6
lowest			12th 5

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 12, 1918.

T. E. CLAYTON, Director

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 12, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 11th Mar. to 17th Mar.

U. S. S. S.	High Water	Low Water	U. S. S. S.	High Water	Low Water
Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16
Mar. 11	11	11	11	11	11
Mar. 12	11	11	11	11	11
Mar. 13	11	11	11	11	11
Mar. 14	11	11	11	11	11
Mar. 15	11	11	11	11	11
Mar. 16	11	11	11	11	11
Mar. 17	11	11	11	11	11

in morning, a afternoon.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND  
ROYAL MENAGERIE.  
LAST NIGHT OF THIS  
GREAT SHOW IN HONGKONG.  
AGAIN TO-NIGHT!  
AGAIN TO-NIGHT!!

## OUR NEW PROGRAMME

NEW ARTISTES, NEW ACTS.  
REMEMBER WE PROMISED A CHANGE & WE GIVE IT.

SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES  
Our Menagerie consists of  
Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra,  
Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.

NOTICE:—Special Tram Cars will run before & after the Night  
Performances to within two minutes walk of the circus tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.  
FULL BOX SIX SEATS ... \$15.00  
SINGLE SEAT, BOX ... 3.00  
FIRST CHAIRS ... 2.00  
SECOND CHAIRS ... 1.50  
STALLS ... 1.00  
GALLERY ... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the  
\$1 & \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. DAILY.

W. Harmston, C. M. Bruce, R. Allen & W. Symons.  
Proprietor. Band Master. Agents.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Programme for MARCH, 12, 13 &amp; 14, 1918.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 P.M. Performance. TO-NIGHT!

The Continuation of

## "THE GREAT SECRET."

15th &amp; 16th EPISODES.

ENTITLED:

"The Test of Death," and "The Crafty Hand."

PATHE'S GAZETTE

and

SCREAMING COMEDIES.

NOTE:

FRIDAY, 15th March, 1918.

"THE FATAL RING" with PEARL WHITE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## NOTICES.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

## THE FORTIETH ORDINARY

## ANNUAL MEETING OF

## SHAREHOLDERS of the above

## Company will be held at the

## Offices of the General Agents,

## Pedder's Street, on WEDNES-

## DAY the 27th instant at 11.30

## A.M. for the purpose of receiving

## the Report and Statement of

## Accounts for the year ending

## 31st December, 1917.

## The Transfer Books of the

## Company will be CLOSED from

## the 14th to 27th March, both

## days inclusive.

## JARDINE, MATHESON

## &amp; CO., LTD.

## General Agents.

## Hongkong, 6th March, 1918.

## HONGKONG HORTICUL-

## TURAL SOCIETY.

## THE ANNUAL SHOW of

## Flowers and Vegetables

## to be held in the Botanical

## Gardens.

## THURSDAY

## the 4th March, at 2 to

## 6 p.m.

## Admission \$1.00 (children

## half price)

## Mrs. Looker will present

## the prizes at 5 p.m.

## FRIDAY

## the 15th March, at 2 to